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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1872. NO. 305.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ Terms of the Daily: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address The Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ Terms of the Weekly: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

At Franklin, September 2d; Gen. Albright.

At Mercer, September 3d; Gen. White and J. Vannote.

At Uniontown, September 3d; J. W. F. White and A. W. Taylor.

At Bedford, September 3d; Hon. John Scott and Hon. Lemuel Todd.

At Kittanning, September 3d; Hon. G. W. Scofield and Gen. John F. Wilson.

At Clarion, September 3d; Gen. C. Albright and Hon. H. L. Richmond.

At Beaver, September 3d; Rev. J. Vannote and Gen. J. T. Owen.

At Sharon, Center, September 4th; Hon. W. H. Jessup.

At Indiana, September 4th; Hon. G. W. Scofield. [Hon. W. T. Haines will fill appointments made by Indiana County Committee from 4th to 14th September.]

At Brookville, September 4th; General Albright.

At Altoona, September 5th; Hon. G. W. Scofield.

At Waynesburg, September 7th; Hon. R. B. Carnahan, Hon. Harry White and Hon. T. J. Bigham.

At Somerset, September 10th; Hon. John Scott, Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Erie, September 10th; Hon. E. A. Storrs, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Hon. Lemuel Todd.

At Warren, September 11th; Hon. E. A. Storrs.

At Connellsville, September 11th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At New Brighton, September 11th; Hon. Lemuel Todd.

At McKeesport, September 12th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Pittsburgh, September 13th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Mansfield, September 13th; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Gen. Charles Albright.

September 13th and 14th; Hon. Lemuel Todd, at two points in Washington county, to be fixed by the County Committee.

At Altoona, September 14th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Tyrone, September 16th; Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. A. W. Henszey.

At Altoona, September 16th, George Seigman and Gen. Mask (in German).

At Pittsburgh, September 17th and 18th; Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. September 17th, 18th and 19th, George Seignan and Gen. Mauk (in German).

At Meadville, September 18th; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

In Mercer county, September 19th, 20th and 21st; Gov. L. Fairchild will speak at five places to be indicated by County Committee.

At Franklin, September 19th; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Blairsville, September 19th; Gen. J. R. Hawley, Gen. Geary.

At Beaver, September 19th; Gen. John A. Logan, Hon. John Allison.

At New Castle, September 19th; Gen. E. F. Noyes, Hon. James Pollock.

At Washington, September 20th; Gen. E. F. Noyes.

At Titusville, September 20th; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Erie, September 21st; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Uniontown, September 21st; Gen. E. F. Noyes.

At Indiana, September 24th; Gen. E. F. Noyes.

At Pioneta, September 26th; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Hon. C. B. Curtis.

At Clearfield, September 25th; Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. John Williamson.

FIRST EDITION.

Beaver County.

Enthusiastic Republican Rally at Bridgewater.

Torchlight Procession—Addresses by Rev. J. Vannote and Hon. J. S. Rutan.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BRIDGEWATER, PA., August 31, 1872.

A very imposing Republican demonstration was made here to-night. Wide avenue class from Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Rochester, Beaver and Bridgewater, fully equipped with banners and torches, were present. The meeting organized with the following officers: President, Dr. John Murray; Vice Presidents, W. S. Shallenberger, Geo. C. Spererer, Mc. S. Quay, D. L. Imbrie, Darbi Woodruff, Captain Thos. Campbell, Dr. J. C. Levis, Matteson Darragh, Johnston Small, S. Moorhead, T. O. Morgan, O. A. Small, Ira na Duff, Capt. G. S. Barker, Jas. Patterson, J. S. R. Dawson, Thos. Kerr, Robert Mackey, Dr. Wm. Grim; secretaries, Frank Muser, Herman Speyerer, A. W. Woodruff, Hall.

Rev. J. Vannote then addressed the meeting with appeals of fact, vindicating the Republican party, and showing clearly the hypocrisy and folly of efforts under Greeley—enforcing the latter point by some pagtial stories, admirably told. His pima for the defeat of Buckalew was powerful.

Hon. J. S. Rutan followed in an earnest and effective speech. Owing to extreme hoarseness from nightly speaking and the lateness of the hour Mr. Rutan cut short his speech, much to the disappointment of those who were anxious to hear his powerful defense of General Hartranft.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Another Big Strike in Beaver County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEAVER FALLS, August 31, 1872.

A new well on the Rumbaugh farm, in Washington township, this county, to-day began yielding oil, and is flowing at the rate of three hundred barrels per day. Another new well, near Argyle, has also commenced flowing. There is great excitement, and a line of pipe is to be laid to Rutter immediately.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Increased Tariff Adopted by the Western Trunk Lines.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The Western Railway Trunk Lines, consisting of the Erie, New York Central and Hudson River and Pennsylvania Central companies, have just agreed to adopt an increased freight tariff from the seaboard to the West, which will take effect on Monday, September 2d. The increase on first class merchandise is from twenty to thirty per cent.

The North Ohio M. E. Conference.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 1, 1872.

The session of the North Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference were very interesting to-day, the church building being crowded to excess. Bishop Simpson preached a powerful discourse this forenoon. There were also afternoon and evening services. Seven elders and six deacons were ordained. All the pupils in the city are dismissed, to allow strangers in attendance on the conference. The conference will likely close this afternoon or to-morrow or next day. About one hundred and forty members are present.

Fatal Result of an Accident, and Very Sad Sequel.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHESTERLAND, Ohio, September 1, 1872.

The little son of Adam Hoffman, who fell from a tree Friday afternoon, died yesterday morning. There is a sad sequel to this unfortunate accident. The mother of the little fellow was lying on a bed of sickness from a recent confinement, and was so startled by the sudden announcement of her child's injury, that she died from her bed in the excitement of the moment, and has been deranged ever since. She lies in a very critical condition.

The Ohio State Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 1, 1872.

The city is already becoming filled with persons to attend the State fair, which commences to-morrow. The weather is cool and fine. The entries so far are large and everything encouraging. The commodious grounds are fitted up tastefully and comfortably, and a number of good shows are on the grounds and in the city. Several fountains in the beautiful artificial lake attract a great deal of attention. The finest grounds on which a State fair has been held in Ohio.

Baptist Association Meeting—Runaway Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, OHIO, August 31, 1872.

The Baptist Association are holding their annual meeting at Harmony church, in this county. About two thousand persons were in attendance.

This soon a span of horses attached to a carriage ran away, smashing it to pieces. Fortunately, a lady who was in the carriage escaped out and escaped with slight injury.

Three Prisoners Escape From Jail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, O., August 31, 1872.

This evening, between six and seven o'clock, while some of the inmates of the jail were carrying supper to the prisoners, three of them, by means of a sawhorse, Riley and Lucas, slipped out before the door could be locked, and succeeded in making their escape. No clue of them yet.

Business Failure in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—A. Seibelich, manufacturer of ladies' shoes, has failed. Liabilities, $125,000.

☞ Try T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. ☞ the grocers keep it.

Colonel Scott in California.

San Francisco's Ovation to the Railroad King.

HIS SPEECH ON THE FUTURE OF THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

[From the Alta California, August 21.]

Since the advent of Col. Thomas A. Scott and party in this city, public curiosity and attention has been excited to a great degree, and, much good will no doubt result from the event. He has come at a time when the people are in a ripe condition to listen to and comprehend railroad matters, and in fact all matters pertaining to the general development of the resources of the country. As President of the new road about to be constructed across the continent, Colonel Scott occupies a position of vital importance to California, and as the successful contractor and manager of nearly five thousand miles of railroads in the United States, his utterances are not only received with great respect and attention, but they also meet with the entire confidence of the public mind. He is one of the great lights illuminating the onward march of our country, in his party are others, who, though they occupy less prominent positions, yet are renowned for their ability, practical good sense and keen foresight. San Francisco has, during the last few days, and last evening particularly, enjoyed a rare opportunity for the exchange of opinions and the presentation of new ideas. It is expected confidently that we shall not let the moment slip by without profit.

Our citizens, last evening, in their response to the invitation to meet in Union Hall for the purpose of extending a welcome to this illustrious party, and to hear the voices of great men, converted their efforts of appreciation and curiosity into an ovation worthy of our visitors and our city. The meeting was large, orderly and enthusiastic. It was composed of leading capitalists, business men, and the thinking and executive masses of the people. At eight o'clock the hall was crowded. The brilliant lights and assembly presented a fine and cheering spectacle.

As Colonel Scott advanced upon the stand, escorted by W. T. Coleman, Esq., and followed by the other gentlemen of his party, and many of the leading citizens of San Francisco, with guests who are sojourning with us for a while, a long burst of applause broke forth from the audience.

The names of the gentlemen of the railroad party who arrived per steamer Senator: Colonel A. Scott, Governor J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas; Colonel John W. Forney, of Philadelphia; Colonel George Williamson, of Louisiana; General N. H. Dodge, of Council Bluffs; Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio; Hon. J. S. Harris, of Louisiana; Hon. John McManus, Esq., of Pennsylvania; W. H. Reichart, of Rome, Italy; W. J. Whiters, Esq., of Baltimore, and John P. Green, Esq., of Philadelphia.

A watch and suitable and executive power was attended by a large number of distinguished gentlemen and prominent merchants, amongst whom were W. C. Ralston, Esq., W. T. Coleman, Esq.; Colonel Peter Donahue, Hon. William Alvord and Hon. C. V. Richardson.

Colonel Donahue called the meeting to order, after the first warm greeting was over, and nominated as President of the meeting W. T. Coleman, Esq., whose name was received with applause.

Mr. Coleman, in inviting the meeting, made a very happy address, referring to the present unchanged and unchangeable character of Colonel Scott, as of the marked and distinguished character of the members of his party. When their names were mentioned they were received with applause.

As the first to address the meeting, Mr. Coleman introduced Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who was greeted with enthusiastic applause. His reception was characteristic of a well pleased and intelligent San Francisco assembly. He spoke as follows, in a calm, dignified and deliberate manner, without affectation of attempted rhetorical effect. It was pre-eminently a speech from a gentleman and a business man, whose mind was filled with high purposes and determinations, and whose heart was honest up with confidence in his power to act and accomplish.

[Colonel Scott's address will be found to-morrow.]

THE SOUND DISASTER.

STATEMENTS OF SURVIVORS

FULLER DETAILS OF THE HORROR.

SAD AND THRILLING INCIDENTS.

TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The following are additional details of the disaster to the steamer Metis on Long Island Sound:

Among the missing is the wife of William E. Sheridan, of the Globe theater, Boston. Mr. Sheridan, who was at the Ocean House, at Watch Hill, says he knew nothing of the disaster which had overtaken the vessel until there was a great rumpus outside of his state-room. He says: "I rushed out o find the steamer sinking, and hurried my wife into a life boat. There were too many of us in the boat. We had proceeded nearly to land when the rough sea caused our boat to tip over, and we were all thrown into the water. It was a terrible moment; there were few of us who could swim, and only eight or ten succeed in laying hold of the boat. My poor wife was not among them." Sheridan here became very much agitated and laid his face in his hands. In a moment he resumed, with a broken voice: "I have no physical trouble; my grief is elsewhere. I have telegraphed to Providence to learn if my poor girl was among those who were taken by the cutter. Among pathetic incidents of the disaster I remember well the death of two little children. All evening they played about the saloon, prattling gayly with the passengers and seemingly wrapt up in each other. When bed time came one of them said, 'Kiss me, mamma, kiss me, for I am going to sleep, and I saw them no more alive. This morning their bodies were washed ashore on the beach clasped in each other's arms. They were beautiful as in life, and their countenances bore a placid smile, as if death was painless. Our boat capsized close by the shore, and it was a sad sight to us who had gained our lives when we witnessed the struggles of those who were unable to withstand the terrible undertow. Their disturbed faces and despairing looks will haunt me to my grave." Mr. Sheridan is much prostrated by the shock he has received.

STATEMENT OF ANOTHER SURVIVOR.

Another passenger states that he asked the purser if any damage was done by the collision, to which the purser replied, "Of course not; it is of no use for those small craft to run into us, for they can't hurt us anyway." I went back to my stateroom and laid down, but had scarcely closed my eyes when I felt the ship settling under me, and aroused my wife at once. This was about twenty-five minutes after I first heard the crash. I opened my stateroom door and found the saloon full of people, many not dressed and all in a state of terrible anxiety. They were breaking up the furniture and trying, in a wild way, to build rafts. All the life preservers had been taken down, and the passengers had begun to strip their body. Cork mattresses were strewn about the saloon generally. Though the crowd behaved much in a collected manner, some two or three dropped on their knees and commenced to pray, and a few others indulged in wild lamentations. I was quite a number who were beside themselves, and indeed could hardly decide as to what course to pursue in carrying you through upon our road to the waters of the Atlantic. [Applause.] The road, as now organized, is to be and I hope it will ever be conducted as a continental line—an open highway, [Applause.] It has been created through the munificence of the State of Texas and the generous government.

TEXAS HAS GIVEN LARGE DONATIONS OF LAND, and the United States government has given 15,000,000 of acres of public lands in aid of the construction of this highway. With this aid, and the large donations that have been given by the counties and towns in the State of Texas, you may rest assured that the road will be built, and built rapidly, through the State of Texas. Two months ago I went carefully over the whole scheme carefully, and looking at the country and the resources of the country, I am satisfied that within comparatively five hundred miles of this road, the letting of which will be completed by the end of next year, there will be more before the first of January, 1874—eighteen months from now. [Great applause.]

EN ROUTE FOR SAN DIEGO.

We are now on the way to San Diego to start the construction of the road from this end, and we shall commence here at the eastern terminus of the Northern Texas, on the Colorado river and at San Diego. Commencing from these several points, I am safe in saying that the whole work will be completed within six years. [Applause.] This being accomplished, I think that the people of San Francisco and the whole people of California will see it to be their interest to build a railroad through the counties and towns in the State of Texas, so that you may rest assured that the road will be built, and built rapidly, through the whole of Texas. Two months ago I went carefully over the whole scheme carefully, and looking at the country and the resources of the country, I am satisfied that within comparatively five hundred miles of this road, the letting of which will be completed by the end of next year, there will be more before the first of January, 1874—eighteen months from now. [Great applause.]

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: As stated by your chairman, we appear before you to-night as the officers, and myself particularly, as the executive officer of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company. We are here on our way to the southern portion of your State, there to locate the terminus of that railroad, chartered, as you all know, under acts of Congress, to be constructed from the eastern boundary of the state of Texas to the Pacific ocean at the harbor of San Diego. We are therefore here on a business trip to inaugurate a road which, I believe, is going hereafter to be of great interest to all your people; a road that will make a development on the south line of this country and on the border of Mexico, that, young as you are, will astonish you by its exuberance. [Applause.] Yesterday we were invited, and I presume to make an appearance and say an hour or more before your people to-night, for the purpose of stating what the project means, and why we believe it to be one of interest to your people. I will state that

THE ROAD COMMENCES

on the eastern boundary of Texas at two points. The first at Texarkana, on the eastern borders of the State, forming a connection with the East via Little Rock, and also by the way of Memphis and St. Louis, and also to Cincinnati, and all the points accessible already from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast. From Marsha I the line is already in operation to Shreveport, on the Red River, following down the valley of which it will form a connection with Vicksburg, Montgomery, Atlanta, Richmond, the capital of the nation, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and New England generally. From Shreveport, again, it will form a connection, which will be one of great importance, with New Orleans, where, as you all know, there is already a city of immense commercial importance and to which there is access by ocean to all points in Europe. Therefore, I say that this line ought to be to your people one of special interest, and I am satisfied to rest upon you without any unjust discrimination. [Great applause.] I do not propose to detain you long in giving you anything in the form of statistics, but I will state this: that your present line to the valley of the Mississippi is about 1,400 miles, and shorter than any other that can be made from your coast. From Shreveport, which points the line traverses the great State of Texas a distance of 500 miles. During the last three months I traveled about three hundred miles over that State in a wagon, and I have been amazed at the extent of its agricultural capacities—its power to produce everything required to make a State great and rich. Therefore, I say, its importance is great.

CAPITAL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD.

Coming through Texas we next come to New Mexico, and cross that Territory, with all its mineral resources; and then proceeding from that in your direction, we come to the Territory of Arizona, with the reputation of which, at least everybody here, we suppose, is familiar, with its immense mineral wealth. I have no doubt, when via El Paso, if you please, upon the thirty-second parallel, we come to your State, traversing it by the best line for a railroad we can find, till we reach San Diego, locating that indeed on the corner of your great State. I have always believed, and I have had come here I am quite sure, that the people of San Francisco and the State of California will be earnest and will be ready to secure a connection from this great city and our road. [Applause.]

The question has been asked of me, since I have been in your State, whether this enterprise is placed upon a basis to insure success, and in response to that inquiry I take great pleasure in saying that its basis is sound and good; that its capital is so well in hand in the short time given—beyond building a road, or providing a road to the Colorado river, or to the Pacific ocean—we shall take great pleasure in carrying you through upon our road to the waters of the Atlantic. [Applause.] The road, as now organized, is to be and I hope it will ever be conducted as a continental line—an open highway. [Applause.] It has been created through the munificence of the State of Texas and the generous government.

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1872.

The many friends of Governor CURTIN in this State and throughout the country will be rejoiced to hear that his illness is no longer considered dangerous. The sickness from which he had suffered during his voyage from Europe increased upon his arrival in New York city, and his condition was at one time considered extremely critical. For the past two or three days, however, he has been slowly recovering, and although still suffering greatly from weakness, is now considered out of danger, and in a fair way of speedy restoration to health.

The New York Democrats are bothered to find a candidate to run against Gen. DIX for Governor. Last week the idea of taking up CHARLES O'CONOR, the Straight-out, was started, but it had a brief run; for scarcely had it started when the letter of that gentleman declaring that he "was and is in favor of the Louisville Convention" made its appearance, which, of course, knocked the idea on the head. Gov. HOFFMAN and Judge CHURCH persist in not running, and their refusal is interpreted that they fear defeat. The nomination will probably fall on some who will be content with the fame of being beaten.

Some curious developments are taking place at Washington relative to FENTON's efforts to capture the Louisville Convention in the interest of HORACE GREELEY. A number of copies of a private circular, sent out from that city by FENTON's confidential clerk, proposing an election of delegates in Mr. GREELEY's behalf, have fallen into Republican hands. When it is stated that FENTON is chairman of the Senate Contingent Expenses Committee, and is thereby enabled to retain his clerk on the Senate rolls and make the Treasury pay his salary as secretary of the Liberal Congressional Committee, the desperate coolness of this proceeding begins to be manifest.

Delegates are beginning to wend their way toward Louisville, where the Straight-out National Convention will assemble to-morrow. It appears probable that a large number will be in attendance, and it is generally conceded that it will be an event of no little importance in its bearing on the Presidential election. The nomination of CHARLES O'CONOR for President seems altogether probable, and his acceptance, though a matter of considerable doubt in the minds of some, is regarded as certain by others whose relations to the movement qualify them to judge. Although no formal convention has been held in Pennsylvania to appoint delegates, it is said the State will be fully represented. All parties await the proceedings of the convention with unusual interest.

Some of the Greeley papers illustrate their idea of the morality of their opposition to GRANT by urging CHARLES O'CONOR for Governor of New York, notwithstanding he detests GREELEY and of the two prefers GRANT. Principles with these men are nothing. To beat DIX, the GRANT candidate for Governor, they are willing to vote for O'CONOR, who has no feeling in common with them. But it is not probable that they will have an opportunity thus to illustrate practically—although they have shown their willingness—their depravity and destitution of principle. O'Conor is more likely to be the candidate of the Straight-outs for President. The Greeleyites, who profess so much to admire him, will then have an opportunity to show their sincerity.

Eastern papers note the fact that large numbers of Irishmen who have heretofore voted with the Democracy, are now supporting the Republican ticket with energy, attending the caucuses and clubs of the party, and participating in the current proceedings of the campaign with an earnestness which shows their determination to do all they can to further the success of the cause. This is an encouraging sign—all the more so for the reason that the uprising is not limited to the Eastern States, but extends throughout the country generally. In our own State the movement is perceptibly felt, and there is reason to believe that a creditable portion of General HARTRANFT's majority in October, and of President GRANT's in November, will be derived from accessions of this character. Our Celtic fellow-citizens are becoming aroused.

BUCKALEW has spoken another speech, but not a word for GREELEY. There is hardly a doubt now that he has abandoned him to his fate, which is rather a shabby treatment of the GREELEY Republicans who have covenanted to support BUCKALEW. The Presiding Elder at the Fishing Creek camp meeting of deserters is noticed for a speech in Pittsburgh. It is to be hoped that he will explain what he meant when he supported the proposition to pay the army in gold when gold stood at 240, and will keep going up; what he meant when he voted to disband the colored troops at the moment when the country stood sorely in need of soldiers; what he meant when he voted to give the pay of colored soldiers, and if killed in the service, their value to their masters; what he meant by keeping, at all times, on all questions, the company of Senators DAVIS, SAULSBURY, and the half dozen Copperheads in the Senate, whose sympathy with the the rebels is known to the whole world. Here is material for a speech worthy of Mr. BUCKALEW's attention.

The general fall trade opens with the present week. Experience has demonstrated that the volume of this trade is dependent chiefly on the character of the crops. Abundant harvests and cheap grain mean a corresponding briskness in other markets. Enough is now known concerning the crops to make it certain that the yield in all kinds of products—particularly the three great staples—wheat, corn and cotton—will be exceptionally good, so that it may reasonably be assumed prices will rule moderately low, and that all branches of business will show a brisk and healthy activity. There are other signs which seem to warrant a hopeful view of the commercial situation. The statistics of our banking institutions, especially the savings' banks, show a remarkable increase in the amount of deposits and the number of depositors. According to these reliable indexes of prosperity, the country is much richer than it ever was before, not only in accumulated wealth, but in the rate of increase in savings, which is the best and most satisfactory test of all. The business outlook is decidedly encouraging.

It is noteworthy that the opinion that Greeleyism is going to the dogs, is testified to by friend and foe, in all quarters of the country, at the same time. The *Herald* said so, and the *World* indorsed the opinion. The *Tribune* itself, on the same day, virtually admitted the fact by declaring most solemnly that if things continued to go on so everything would be lost. The New York *Staats-zeitung* says: "GREELEY is on the down grade, and going to smash at a terrible speed," and adds: "The 'sober second thought' has already helped common sense to a part of its rights, and the next few weeks will suffice to complete the work." Privately the general fact here testified to is admitted by candid Greeleyites, more especially by Democrats. Two weeks ago Pennsylvania was claimed of from eight to ten thousand on top of it. what ought to be the majority for General HARTRANFT, with the brave stand which the Republicans of Pennsylvania already possess?

LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Padlock their utterances as they will, it seems impossible for Liberal journals wholly to refrain from letting the cat out of the bag. The admissions of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Springfield *Republican*, and other opposition papers, concerning the unsavory character of not a few of Mr. GREELEY's most intimate managerial friends, for instance, were uttered in direct despite of the dictates of political prudence, and now, to make the mischief greater, comes another earnest advocate of GREELEY and BROWN, declaring that there seems to be no law in Missouri but mob law, and that "the State is a disgrace to the Union." This is strong language to employ with reference to the Commonwealth that has the honor to be governed by the Vice Presidential candidate of the party of "order" and "reconciliation;" and it is likely that some people, who remember that Missouri is a State in which the Democratic party climbed into power by a bargain with SCHURZ and a few other dissatisfied Republicans, very similar in its nature to the Cincinnati and Baltimore dicker, will be a good deal inclined to doubt whether the Executive of a State that, according to the testimony of his own friends, has become "a disgrace to the Union" by reason of his inefficiency and neglect of duty, is exactly the sort of man to be elevated to the second highest place in the nation. In the event of anything happening to the chief of such a person, he might possibly, according to the logic of his supporters, make the country itself a disgrace in the eyes of the whole world, and the people don't propose that such a thing shall occur, if they can help it—as they probably can.

The perplexities and troubles of poor Mr. GREELEY increase and thicken every day. First came the defection from the Republican side of the coalition, of the best and wisest of the original instigators of the Reform movement, supplemented by the constant falling off of Democrats of the most eminent and influential character, and their accession to the Republican party. This was followed by the organization of the straight-out movement, which has sent such wide-spread terror throughout the ranks of Mr. GREELEY's supporters; and now, last and worst of all, comes a piteous wail that even the Democratic National Committee itself, where one would naturally look for the utmost vigor and enthusiasm, "is performing its work with sluggish indifference to matters of pressing necessity, and with considerable incapacity, while charges of bad faith even are not wanting." This is the cry of the *Sun*, which loudly calls upon the head of the Committee to "wake up and attend to his duties before it is too late." All this is but a round-about way of confessing that even the chief managers of the GREELEY movement see the utter hopelessness of making it succeed, and are becoming weary of prosecuting their fruitless toil. When the ossification of the body begins to reach the heart, one may know that the hour of death is not far off. It is time for somebody to shrive the GREELEY movement.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The grand council of the Internationals of Europe meets to-day for deliberation and business at the Hague. A number of modifications are to be made in the statutes of the association. There is certainly a wide margin for improvement.

The autumnal days, the brightest of all the year, are now here. From now till the October glory of the tinted woods expires, it is the duty of every rational being to take his fill of comfort in long-drawn breaths. Not one of these long, still, sweet, luscious, golden autumn days should go by without enjoying it.

In these modern days of so-called social progress and social reform, it is a fact worthy of record, that there is but one case of divorce in the judicial history of Virginia from the foundation of the Commonwealth down to the present time.

A lady of Montgomery, Alabama, is making a silk quilt for exhibition at the State fair, which is to contain upward of twenty thousand patches.

Kentucky holds on to its Democracy with wonderful tenacity. There are fourteen brandy distilleries in Adair and Taylor counties alone.

The Dakota Indians manifest a marked repugnance to work. As they are well fed by the government, they argue quite philosophically that it is better that they should not raise much corn. If they did, they would have to subsist on it, but if they do not, they can have meat and flour, which are much better.

The Boston and Albany Railroad has adopted a very sensible regulation. All station men are ordered to stop any freight train which may approach within five minutes of the passage of the preceding one. In this way the trains are kept at least five minutes apart.

There was a rare fox chase in Virginia the other day. Three natives of Albemarle county, all named Brown, aged respectively ninety, eighty-two and seventy years, followed the hounds nearly all night, and ran down three foxes.

The prevalence of hot weather throughout the South is rapidly destroying the worm pest, and as rapidly hastening the cotton plant into a state of maturity independent of such contingencies.

A newly invented canal boat, just completed at Fishkill, New York, and propelled by steam power, will start on her experimental trip to Buffalo to-day, with a freight of one hundred tons. It is a bold attempt to win the $100,000 offered by the Legislature of that State for the best method of navigating canals by steam, and excites considerable interest as the result.

Here is a political straw: A band-master from Savannah, Ga., who was purchasing sheet music at a store in Boston the other day, declined to take any of the national pieces, saying that they could not use those in his city.

Another fashionable peril has been discovered, which will doubtless frighten the ladies a little. Silks which are colored with pierate of lead are liable to explode at any moment if subjected to too great a heat.

The Scientific Association at its late session decided that there was a close relationship between the mound builders of the Mississippi valley and the temple-building aborigines of Mexico and Peru.

A piece of bituminous coal lying on some dry pine boards, against the side of a building in New York village recently burned with such flames on one of the recent hot days. It had been exposed to the rays of the sun nearly all day.

The Boston *Advertiser* calls upon the authorities of that city to establish a school wherein the art of making good bread may be learned.

A New York physician has a penniless patient, to whom he shows every attention, because he ultimately expects to become the owner of a remarkable tumor which is slowly wearing the man's life away.

England has a new law making it a penal offense not only to sell bad food, but also to make and sell noxious mixtures. To aid in the enforcement of the law, power is given to local boards to appoint analytical chemists, and the market inspectors are compelled to prosecute all offenders. Something of the kind is greatly needed here.

A San Francisco firm has just obtained in Massachusetts two paddle shafts of solid iron thirty-nine feet long, twenty-six inches in diameter, and together weighing seventy-one tons. They are on their way to the Golden Gate, forming the sole freight of four cars. It is the biggest job ever attempted in the way of transportation by rail.

The hop-growers have commenced picking. The crop is said to be in better condition than was expected. Not only will the quality of the hops be better than last year, but the quantity harvested promises to be fully as large as the average yield of previous years.

There died recently in Illinois a horse that was an excellent soldier during the war. He was twice stolen by the rebels, but escaped back into the Union lines each time with some of the enemy's plunder. At one time when many horses died he gnawed into a barrel of bacon and refreshed himself. He was very fond of whisky, and on one occasion got so drunk that he ran away and nearly killed his master.

The respectability of Philadelphia goes down even into gutters. It is said that among the hundreds of poor children who have been taken out on free excursions this summer, there have been none untidy in person or dress; none who exhibited any tendency toward viciousness or disorderly conduct; nor any in whom could be detected the lineaments of the low and degraded.

Boston papers are protesting mildly against so conspicuous a violation of the state law against lotteries as the proposed disposal of the coliseum by chance. The scheme will probably be abandoned.

A Georgia snake recently swallowed another one-third larger and from eight to ten inches longer than itself, choking itself in the operation. Liberals, beware.

The Boston *Pilot*—which out to be good authority with all Catholics—has been investigating the charge of Know-Nothingism which has been preferred against Henry Wilson, the Republican candidate for Vice President. The editor has been able to find nothing to justify the accusation, except the fact that Mr. Wilson received a few votes for Governor in the Know Nothing Convention, and declined the nomination. The *Pilot* arrives at this conclusion:

"If Mr. Wilson uttered these things in 1854, the *Pilot* did not say anything about it, which surprises us. We are, therefore, inclined to believe, whether Mr. Wilson was a Know Nothing or not, that those alleged quotations are manufactured as campaign documents, and unusually dirty campaign documents, at that."

The condition of manufacturing interests in England has awakened the iron trade of the United States into intense activity. Our market has at last been equalized with the English market, and the result will be a large accession of capital to the iron trade of this country and a corresponding rapidity and increase of production. Col. Thomas A. Scott, than whom there is no more competent judge, says that the American iron trade is only in its infancy, and that the imagination fails to do justice either to the capacity of our country in coal or iron, or to the future demand for both of these great levers of modern progress; and he is doubtless right.

The *Nation*, states that the proportion of children born out of wedlock in France has, during the last ten years, increased; and adds that the fact is accounted for "by the growth of the practice among girls in the country districts of qualifying themselves to act as wet nurses to the Parisian children, at the cost of their character." This may be true of France, but what is the cause of a similar phenomenon elsewhere? Here is a field worthy of the *Nation!*

Concerning Governor Curtin's views the New York *Mail* says: "It is known that during the voyage hither from Liverpool he spoke freely on the subject to some of his American fellow passengers, declaring his decided preference for General Grant, and avowing his intention to support him."

There is trouble between the bosses and miners in and around St. Louis. Several conferences have been held, with no definite result, but with "symptoms of carrying the war into Africa," whatever that means.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Influence of the Thermometer Upon Dress.

THE APPROACHING SEASON.

Newest Styles and Latest Novelties—Social Leadership—Where Is It to Come From?—School Dress for Girls—A Grand Wedding—Afternoon Parties.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

There is something more potent than fashion after all, and that is the thermometer. Above ninety, and below zero, people care for nothing but how to exist. Fashion becomes a very secondary consideration, and in many cases attention to its dictates an impossibility.

Much more or less valuable time has been devoted to telling in newspapers and magazines, all about "summer fashions," when probably for nine-tenths of the women at least, during the past two months, these words would have described them, "skirt and sock."

The crickets have come, however, heralds of approaching fall, and their merry chirp, not only tells of cool days and cooler evenings in store, but anticipates the announcement of the pleasant things which art, genius, and industry are preparing for their devotees.

The cricket is honest, but it is doubtful if the old fashioned pet of the hearth is aware upon what times it has fallen, or how often the word of promise is made to the ear, to be broken to the heart. We are always going to have, or do, something exceptionally brilliant in connection with the twenty-six letters of the alphabet after all.

The Academy of Music, for example, has been promising great things for years. Every season was to witness an entire renovating, change of scenery, costumes, properties and furniture. The mammoth "chop-suey," as one of the critics calls it, was to be taken down from the center of the building, and a respectable chandelier put in its place; the boxes were to be refitted, and comfortable chairs substituted for the back attic affairs, which have done duty so long.

But Nilson came and went, and another season is close at hand, which is to be made brilliant by the advent of Lucca; yet still the Academy stands with closed doors, and the prospect is, that the rickety sweep chair, the back attic chairs, the hooped skirt, and the half a day's scrubbing by the usual deaf and blind charwoman, will have to serve us at least once more.

SOCIAL LEADERSHIP.

We are sadly in want of social leadership; of a "best society" which would be recognized, its existence respected, its claims acknowledged. Where it is to come from is not so clear. Perhaps Miss Emily Faithful, the editor and proprietor of the London *Victoria Magazine*, who is to arrive in New York in October, will be able to tell us, as she has a lecture, which is highly spoken of, upon the subject. The text, however, is Ruskin's "Bookshelf," so we may be quite certain in advance who her "best society" will consist of—Dickens, Carlyle, Ruskin, Proctor, Browning, Lowell, George Eliot, Huxley, Herbert Spencer and others, to whom it will be very pleasant to be introduced, but who will hardly answer for our social figure-heads.

Old *habitues* say the opera audiences of to-day are not at all like those of fifteen or twenty years ago, principally on account of the degeneracy of men. Where gentlemen could only wear black and white, all men at least looked like gentlemen; but now that they have taken to stripes, and checks, and mixed colors, all gentlemen look like hotel clerks, and runners, and ticket takers, and with their style assume something of their conceit, insolence and freedom of manner.

Instead of the courteous and deferential, yet dignified and perfectly dressed gentleman of the old school, the Academy is filled with loungers, who hardly care to exhibit a clean collar, who rush out between every act to "take a drink," and saying to cocco juice all over the lobbies. This is the modern idea of "freedom," and the result of the process of "levelling" process, which would turn the Court of Heaven into a bar-room.

This is why to come back to the subject, we want social leadership. We want a social order, if you please, that understands its duties, that would stimulate the practice of the virtues, and of politeness, by example; whose position would be so well understood that it would carry authority with it, and whose functions would be recognized, because its obligations would be reasonably fulfilled.

At present our higher classes exist without any sense of their responsibility. They run to dressing and horse racing, and hold, or throw away, money without any apparent consciousness that it is a power for good for which they are accountable.

The press is acquiring a controlling influence in politics. Perhaps it is destined to be the social leader also; but if it aspires to the position, it must get rid of the pert impertinence which now disgraces portions of it, which is the stock-in-trade of both political parties, and make a presidential campaign more like a quarrel between Sairey Gamp and Betsy Harris than a contest between two great political parties, based on principles worthy such championship.

FALL FASHIONS.

It is as easy to predicate fashion as anything else, when you know the source from which it comes. A stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. So there is not much to be expected of fashion proper; it is like love—the old, old story, never new, but always interesting; or still more like the showman's dog—the same old dog, but with some new tricks. Dry goods merchants are beginning to display their fall importations, but not a little perplexity has been caused by the sudden stoppage of the Dolly Varden *furore*, and the consequent discredit thrown upon a peculiar class of materials.

The "Dolly Varden" season opened so well that many chintz patterns were sent back to be reproduced in delaines, cashmeres and poplins for fall wear; but Dolly Varden collapsed, and though some of the orders were countermanded, many of them were beyond recall, and must go into market as likely to be stocked with broad striped and figured fabrics, which will be difficult to get rid of. Design in fashion generally works up from one point at which they start to an exaggeration with an exaggeration which dances into vogue and then stops; but Dolly Varden was cut off in an untimely sort of a way, before the chintz short gown had achieved any great advance on its original outlines.

The materials to be recommended for the coming season are soft, twilled, all-wool fabrics, self-colored in preference to cotton and wool or silk and wool mixtures, and especially in preference to high striped and figured materials of all kinds. Soft figured cashmeres and delaines, with black or wood colored grounds, are very good wear for house dresses, but it is an unpleasant mistake to buy such a style for a polonaise to wear in the street, as the moment it is put on it is felt to be out of place, and will very likely not be the means to remedy blunders when they have once made them.

Figures and colored materials are subordinated to twills and smooth all-wool delaines, which have been dotted in with life in all the higher grades, and greatly improved in quality.

The rage for rough, undressed goods has led to the selling off from the looms undressed woolens, whose raw, unfinished surface is considered "distinguished," and which have a use in showing women how easy it is to make a thing common or uncommon. All the patterns in the lace and fringe are reproduced in woolen lace and woolen fringes, for trimming woolen dresses; but velvet will also be very much employed with full fashionable motive of assisting the poor operatives of St. Etienne who suffered so much during the Franco-Prussian war.

There is nothing new in silks, except some slight advance in prices. Black silks, richly embroidered in black, will figure largely among dresses of ceremony during the coming season, and a new shade of stone color, which carries light wonderfully well, will be associated with delicate blue for dinner dresses.

For the rest last year's tints and colors are still in vogue, bottle green, plum color, absinthe, peacock color, and the light, indefinite shades for evening wear. The "blue grounds" have been so run into the ground, and have now become so certain, that it is safe to predict much less demand for them than last season among ladies who lead rather than follow fashion.

THE LATEST DESIGNS FOR FALL WEAR.

The recent novelties in fashion consist principally of see-saw changes in the overskirt and polonaise. It may be of the highest importance that we should make overskirts one month short, the next month long, and the following month terraced up at the back in a way that nothing short of a special revelation would ever cause the feminine mind to understand. It may be necessary to refinement and a high degree of appreciation, to find the apron of this appendage, should be now short and round, then drawn tightly, and if it were not fastened we should say, inelegantly over the back of the skirt, or left out altogether; but there should at least be a sufficient interval between to give a new idea or making of a dress before it needs altering. It is disheartening to women who can only afford a dozen, more or less, dresses of a season, to find that their efforts are, after all, of no avail; that they cannot keep up with the fashion; that before they get a dress fairly made, if a dressmaker is clever, or any of the dressmakers are, the style will have changed, and they will have the mortification of seeing some one appear in a newer cut than themselves.

The latest designs for overskirts round off the apron and extend all over the back breadth; others are full and tied up to form a panier, which is surmounted by the basque of the waist, or finished off with a French bow—which simply means a very large bow. Some heighten pannier with a short extra one in the style and wear them all winter, but four weeks will be a long lease of *fashionable* life for them.

The most sensible thing we have for fall wear is the Russian blouse. It is double-breasted, but cut with *revers* and clasps with large buttons which form a diagonal line from the left to the right. The back of the waist is pleated; the skirt is long, full and draped in the usual style. The sleeves are coat shaped, and cut with cuffs to match *revers*. They are made in soft, mixed, woolen cloth, and trimmed prettily with woolen fringe. Any of the dark colors look well over the ruffled black silk skirts, which will be worn this winter.

Waistcoats are made a great feature of in the imperfect reports, and though they had no great success here last season, yet they must be worn in Paris. Many dressmakers recommend the having a half dozen in white and colors to wear in the morning dresses, and make them very much like the vests of gentlemen, only with or without sleeves, with or without pockets, and with a line of embroidery near the edge. Waistcoated *redingotes* are very pretty, embroidered with white, and finished with a high standing collar, pointed out at the shoulder, and edged with Valenciennes lace. These can be worn with almost any dress.

Black *grosgrain* waistcoats are *de rigueur* with white cashmere dresses, plaid in blue silk, with white muslin, and white *faille* or *gros grain* with black or dove silk material.

With white and tinted foulard black hats are worn, and black and white foulard with white. Hats of the crinoline, trimmed with black lace and black velvet, and a small wreath of white convolvulus and its leaves, of which is ornamented with bows of black velvet and the neck by means one of the many scarf ties at present in vogue.

Fine batiste not the rage it was in high vogue, edged with Valenciennes lace, and are exceedingly becoming to brunettes.

The Russian blouse has given a new lease of life to the Russian leather belt, with its elaborately attached ornaments, which hang conspicuously at the side. Short steels are in vogue for the same purpose, and are very conveniently worn with this style of young girls, but the steel is an inferior article to wear, and is more, embroidered, are newer, and can be worn on more dressy occasions.

Very useful morning dresses are made of black and white all wool check trimmed with black velvet, and plaid flannel is almost ignored.

Black velvet braces have been revived, and are worn with hanging loops and ends.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DRESS FOR GIRLS.

There is no one point of more importance to girls in the acquisition of a higher education than dress. Principals of advanced schools, particularly those which confer degrees and require a severe course of study, appeal strenuously against diverting the attention and taking the health of students, with the changes and caprices of fashion, and demand a simple, convenient dress as nearly uniform as possible, which will be adapted to throughout the school period.

A failure on their part consists in not supplying a few general rules for such a dress, as these would have the effect of authority on the minds of parents, and be likely to be strictly followed. It is not only convenience, simplicity, and a certain degree of uniformity that are desirable, but warmth, which must not be subjected to capricious variations.

In the absence of definite rules, the following "school costume" is proposed, subject to modification of color and material:

Skirt and blouse tunic of all-wool check, or self-colored merino, empress cloth, or cashmere, trimmed with braid of velvet in a contrasting color, put on in plain rows, and buttoned all the way down the front; jaunty little belt, with pocket; coat sleeves shaped at the wrist. Gingham, cambric, or linen would be the natural substitute for woolen fabrics in warm weather.

For the sixth this costume should be worn, in winter, knitted skirt and drawers, canton flannel waist with short sleeves, instead of corset, a warm flannel petticoat, and a scarlet flannel overskirt of serge, with picating round the bottom bound with black. Three costumes, one for Sabbath wear, three flannel petticoats, and two skirts of serge, are sufficient, with the requisite underclothing; but the outfit should include, in addition to regularly made English boots, and two pairs of double soled shoes, four underwaists, two of Canton flannel and two of cotton cloth, with the short sleeves before mentioned. These will enable the wearer to graduate the warmth of her clothing with the change of the temperature, and are to obviate the necessity for hiding the blouse, besides protecting it more effectually from soil or stains, as they can be washed as often as occasion requires, with strong cleansers.

The hair should be braided plain, or cut short—no false hair allowed.

A very good style of dress for girls of ten to fifteen consists of two skirts and a shirt, waist plain or pleated. For winter, the skirt could be made of black and white all-wool check, scolloped out, and bound with blue or scarlet alpaca braid; pleated shirt waist of blue or scarlet flannel. Of course there is room for variety in color, and some in material; it is only necessary that uniformity of style should be preserved and degree of warmth according to the season.

It may be said that there is nothing novel or remarkable about either of the styles recommended, the skirt, and the blouse, and the two skirts, and the shirt waist have been among the most popular designs of the past season.

This is true, and it is a subject for congratulation that fashion has indorsed ideas so sensible. But why not carry them out, and make them permanent, to a certain extent, in school dress? It is not novelty or eccentricity that is required; it is comfort, convenience, simplicity and *fixedness* of style—in other words, adaptability to the purpose required. The moral effect of such dress would be as advantageous as the physical; it would teach a sense of *fitness*, and do more to impress girls with the fact of a purpose in existence than all the talking in the world.

WEDDING ON THE TAPIS.

A grand wedding is on the *tapis*, the orders for dresses to be worn at which have reached a hundred at one house alone. The bride's dress is now in the loom at Lyons, France. It is white satin manufactured to order, and will cost eighteen dollars per yard. It will be covered with exquisite point lace, also made to order.

The dress for the bride's mother is a pale lavender *faille* of the richest possible texture, and a marvelous shawl of black lace, unique in pattern, and of wondrous fineness, accompanies it. Both excel anything ever seen here.

The *trousseau* will be somewhat startling when completed.

It is fashionable now for bridesmaids to dress in colors, that is to say, if the tints worn can be called colors. At some very aristocratic English weddings, recently, the bridesmaids wore *batiste*, trimmed with white inusilin plaitings. What a turning up of noses there would be among the stylish daughters of our retired green grocers at such simplicity and economy.

COUNTRY PARTIES.

Some very charming *al fresco* entertainments have been given lately by persons fortunate enough to own suburban residences. One of these brought together a number of noted people, and was every way an entire success.

The "cottage" is situated on high ground overlooking the most charming part of the Hudson, and is surrounded by an almost infinite variety of trees and shrubs of natural growth, which have been trained to the highest point of art. The host and hostess received their guests upon the wide piazza, conducted them to the hall, where they were served with a claret cup. They were then allowed to disperse where they pleased. A small, well selected band of music was in attendance for those who chose to dance, but the larger number preferred to wander about the grounds, where at intervals under the trees were tables upon which a basket of fruit was placed and rustic seats arranged. Later there were singing and recitations, after which refreshments, consisting of iced tea, ices, fruits, cakes and delicate sandwiches were served, and then the guests went home.

These afternoon parties are rather new, and this is therefore mentioned in detail as indicative of the whole, although much more depends upon the hostess than at a evening party, to have it go off well. Immense quantities of flowers and vine wreaths are used for decoration.

Some very beautiful and costly toilettes are worn upon these occasions, but generally a pretty walking dress of *batiste*, trimmed with unbleached lace, or Valenciennes fringe, is considered sufficient.

The prettiest short dress worn on the afternoon referred to was of pale pink silk, with a scarper trimmed with wide black lace. A handsome dress of the rose silk, displayed an upper skirt and complete garniture of exquisite white lace, ornamented with tufts of variegated convolvulus, and a striking dress was of fine *ecru* batiste, with wide, longitudinal stripes of blue silk, extending the entire length of the *watteau* train. A singular costume was of black cambric, dotted with white spots; black morocco waistband held pocket and straps mounted with mother of pearl, and the polonaise was fastened with very large pearl buttons. The oddity of the effect was heightened by the large broad-brimmed hat of white muslin, trimmed with a perfect "basket full" of spring flowers, and an ornament a bow of muslin and a large jet buckle.

Two simple hats were worn, made of thin *batiste* and trimmed with roses and Valenciennes lace. They looked deliciously cool and shady.

JENNIE JUNE.

PERSONAL.

The new trial of Dr. Paul Schoeppe has begun in earnest, and promises to be a most untiring and bitter contest. Many of the medical and chemical witnesses who took part in the defense on the famous Wharton trial, among whom are Professors Reese and Genth, of Philadelphia; Dr. E. Warren, of Baltimore, and Dr. Abbey, and as it was his testimony that convicted Schoeppe before, it is fair to presume that the prisoner stands little danger of damage from any new evidence he may give. The jury is regarded as a very fair one. The trial will probably last two weeks or more, and promises to add fully as much knowledge to the medico-legal science, and be as interesting, generally, as any trial that has ever taken place in this country.

Many of the friends of Dr. Holland (Timothy Titcomb) and his wife will be saddened to learn that Mrs. Holland has been obliged to have one of her eyes removed on account of its diseased condition. The operation has been successfully performed, and she is otherwise in improved health.

The Springfield *Republican* tells a pleasant story of a young lady, formerly a school teacher in Springfield, who lately got a clerkship in the Treasury Department with a salary of $1,400. There were eleven vacancies at the time, and 40 or 50 applicants, including two women. All were put through the same examination before the Civil Service Board, and the two ladies were among the successful competitors. They had the same opportunity, the same test, and now have the same salary for the same service with men. This is just, and should become a general principle everywhere.

Of Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, it is said that, if she were to chronicle the story of her struggles, trials and successes, with explanatory notes about people she has met, the book would have an extraordinary circulation.

A gold headed cane was voted to Horace Greeley at the recent San Francisco festival for the benefit of the exiled friars of Guatemala, and has been appropriately inscribed and forwarded to him by express.

A correspondent writing of Charles O'Conor, the famous "staight-outer," on whom so much interest centers at present, says: "In stature Mr. O'Conor is rather tall and of a rather slender build. He dresses plainly, and this adds to his plebeian aspect. His countenance is decidedly Irish, and is of that medium stamp which is found between the gentry and kern of that island. He might be reasonably taken for a successful grocer or a thrifty dry-goods merchant, or even for a second-rate physician. There is something in his plain conversation that tells of dry, hard lines of thought, that tells of labor, but the latter does not suggest literary culture. There is an absence of all grace or general education, but we see nerve and calm decision there, and a hidden power is also suggested that makes one stand in awe."

Mrs. Maria A. Pippin, of Vermont, is the mother of twenty-three Pippins. Martin reigns supreme in the nursery, but the old man has apple-ate jurisdiction. It is said he has a crabbed temper.

The New York *World* rectifies, in his absence, the current reports in regard to the precarious nature of Manton Marble's health, by saying that, although he has been ill, and was compelled to abstain from severe labor during the summer, yet for the last three or four weeks he has been convalescing, in spite of the oppressive weather. After his return from the White Mountains, where he is now sojourning, he expects to resume his ordinary duties with re-established health and vigor.

Nature's Appeals for Help.

Every indication of debility and exhaustion is a mute appeal of Nature for medicinal aid to arrest the progress of decay. How are these silent appeals of physical weakness to the resources of the healing art usually met? Too often, unfortunately, the drugs prescribed aggravate the symptoms. Whoever recommends drastic purgatives, or mineral mixtures, or poisonous alkalies, under such circumstances, is an ally of the ailment and an enemy of the patient. Whoever, on the contrary, advises the broken down and desponding sufferer to resort to that peerless vegetable invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for aid and comfort, is a true philanthropist. It is safe to say that there never was an instance in which such advice was given and accepted without the happiest results. From the very depths of nervous prostration, many persons have been restored to vigor, health and cheerfulness by the renovating operation of this wholesome stimulant and alterative. All its medicinal ingredients are remarkable for their sensitive properties, and in combination form an absolute specific for indigestion, liver complaint, nervous affections, rheumatism, debility and constipated bowels, general and local weakness, and every species of disorder incidental to change of seasons or climate. The stimulating element of this fortunate proprietive and restorative is not the impure distillery slop, but the highly rectified essence of grain, as admitted by all good chemists to be the most healthful of extractants.

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

HAIR RESTORER

IT will change any thing that is

IN PERSONS YOUTHFUL COLOR IS FROM THREE TO SIX APPLICATIONS.

Before changing the hair to a distasteful red or pink color, as many have done, by the use of dyes, which is difficult to do by Hunyadi Restorer, contains nothing of the kind, but is a pure vegetable fluid, leaves no sediment or other bad result on the hair, but is

A MOST DELIGHTFUL PERFUME.

As a Hair Dressing THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH HAIR RESTORER is unsurpassed. It makes the hair lie in full light and lustre, and keeps the head DELIGHTFULLY COOL AND AGREEABLE.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,

84 Market street, corner Diamond.

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FOR SALE BY

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge,

ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General,

HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large,

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For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

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JAMES S. NEGLEY.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

JUDICIARY.

President Judge Common Pleas Court.

JAMES P. STERRETT.

Associate Judge.

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THOS. EWING, MATTHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.

First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.

Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

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JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.

WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

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DRY GOODS.

CHOICE GOODS

AND

LOW PRICES.

James Caldwell

HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Linen Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Linen Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Mecca Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
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Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
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Thibets, Bombazines,
Mohairs and Alpacas.
Japanese Silks, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks,

ames T. Brady & Co

orner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

ANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

overnment Securities,

OLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

EREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ney Loaned on Government Bonds at est Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of RS, BONDS and GOLD

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

A B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

First Mortgage Bonds,

ole Mortgage is for $[illegible],000 on a property valued at $1,50[illegible],000. But $65,000 of ous remaining unsold.

EE CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

or Sale at Par and Interest.

A B McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

r Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

mmercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

undersigned have formed a Copartnership under ove name to be transacted

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

LLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt ion to all business entrusted to them.

ial attention will be paid to Collections in ALLI CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, MOGA, NEW LISBON, and all other points part of Ohio.

ollections made at Lowest Rates of xchange.

ence—Tradesmen's National Bank, ITH MORGAN, W. D. SEES, MANSFIELD, H. P. MCINTOSH, D. W. PEIFFER, Cashier.

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We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

st Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.

ingham Market House First Mortgage at Par and Interest.

burgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad 's First Mortgage 7's at 93 and Interest.

A B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

er Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 31, 1872.

e *Financier*, which never lets slip an opportunity to criticise, and often in a partisan spirit, the financial policy of Mr. Boutwell, utterances this week to some "wise saws," as its "modern instance" to the source of French loan. This loan has been so noisily lauded that it is entitled to the Homeric ditive of "polupholoisboioio." We are ted, therefore, to refer again to the sub-

That it is a success we admit, but that it great are heralded we deny, and that it is good financiering we doubt. First as to its ss: it was well known that larger amounts d be subscribed than were wanted, so that es wishing to get a certian amount, put their names for four or five times as much as they could take, in order that the apportionment might come up to the desired e. Then thousands of speculators put in their names for large amounts, without the slightest intention of paying more than first installment, but for the purpose of ing out their allotments to permanent inrs. Had the whole subscription been ade its hollowness would have soon been arent.

to the second point: the French government sold their loan at a figure (84¼) that the test is equal to six per cent. per annum; addition to paying six per cent. per annum have given to the holders a bonus of per cent. for taking their bonds, which t be paid when the loan is paid, if that d paid when the loan is paid, if that seed day" is ever seen. We think it may be ed to the long list of improbabilities enumed by D. Holmes, which are to come to before the millennium:

"Till then let Cuntings blaze away,
And Millaud's saints howl up the clove;
But when you see *that* blessed day,
Then order your ascension coves."

great deal has been said about the commission paid the syndicate for placing our ds. Let us look for a moment at *ich* commissions. By the report of the ister of Finance we find that the expense placing the two thousand millions negoed in 1871 and 1872, was one hundred and ty-one million francs, or 8¼ per cent sion to the brokers, making the actual ollar 7¾. In the language of Mr. *e's* richness" for the brokers.

in accounting for the increased tion, puts down one item of thirty million cs for the difference in interest paid in on the three milliards and the interest o loan to the public, and another of en million francs for the expenses incurre the issue of said loan.

e contingent expenses of these smaller loans so large, that of the new loan must be thing enormous. The remark is perfectly reiterated that France has never repaid and this in the face of the history of *kingnats* with which, Carlile tells us, the Irish and German bankers papered theives—they having become not worth a Cental dime. The French nation could she would, repudiate, because she is stuffed by a compact of nations, capable alone to make her pay; while all the natio Europe combined have no such coercive power over the United States.

—Mrs. B. McVay & Co. report the following rations of Government bonds in New to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke their correspondents:

	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. 5's 1881	116¼	116¼
U. S. 6s 1862	114¾	114¾
U. S. 6s 1864	114¾	114¾
U. S. 6s 1865	114¾	114¾
U. S. 10-40s (new)	112¾	113
U. S. 10-40s	113¾	113¾
U. S. 7-30s	111¾	111¾
New 5s	111¾	112¾
Gold	112¾	112¾
Currency	112¾	112¾

—JanBrady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue ood street, quote United States securities York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United Sts 1881	116¼
United Sts of 1862	114¾
United Sts of 1864	114¾
United Sts of 1865	114¾
United States	113¾
United Sts, January and July, 1865	113¾
United Sts, January and July, 1867	113¾
United Sts, January and July, 1868	113¾
Currency 6's	112¾

—The ng table shows the prices of railetc. at the various sessions of way stock Exchange during the day: the New

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
August						
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Canton	73	73¼	73¼	73		
Western	25	25¼	25¼	25		
Quicksilv	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Pacific M	95	95	95	95		
Adams Ex	58	58	58	58		
Wells, Fa	72	72¼	72¼	72¼		
American	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
United	56	56	56	56		
New Yo	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	48¾	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	48¾
Hudson	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾		
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Michigan	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Lake Sh	92	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Illinois	135	135	135	135		
Cleveland	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Toledo	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Wabash	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Fort Wa	96	96	96	96	96	96
Rock Isl	112	112	112	112		
St. Paul	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
St. Paul	82	82	82	82		
Northwe	87	87	87	87		
Northwe	87	87	87	87		
Ohio &	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾		
Pittsburg	96	96	96	96	96	96
Cleveland	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾		
Panama	135	135	135	135		
Western	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾		

The New York bank statement, received this afternoon, by wire shows as follows:

Loans decreased	$7,418,700
Circulation increased	103,300
Liabilities decreased	$7,309,900
Which would call for a decrease in reserve of	7,309,400

The falling off in reserve, how-

	$1,904,700
	1,992,900
	$3,897,600

ed was in reserve of $979,- ow holds about four millreserve, and should be has for the past week.

weeks, they will have to curtail their discount line more than they have been doing. During the past week, with a decline in deposits as above, the loan account comes down but $3,616,2000.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	79¾
Phila. and Erie	28	North Penna R. R.	49¾
Lehich Navigation	49	United Cos of N. J.	147¾
Catawissa	44¾	Schuylkill Navigation	15
Oil Creek & Alley R.	38¾	Reading	96

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 31, 1872.

REMARKS—The month and week closed on a uniform market. The weather continues cool and pleasant, and we notice a large influx of strangers, most of whom are in search of bargains in the way of dry goods, groceries, glass, iron, nails, &c., &c., which they will experience little difficulty in finding.

FLOUR—The market, under light stocks, continues very firm, and we are reported a fair trade demand, without advance in prices.

WHEAT—It is a curious circumstance that country millers are in this market purchasing supplies of western wheat. How is this? Do home producers hold their stocks too high, or is there a scarcity of wheat in this region?

GROCERIES—The grocery market is not "dull," but on the contrary never at this season was there such an active trade. Country merchants have continued to "stock up for the fall and winter," hence dealers are doing a rushing business.

WOOL—The heavy stock of foreign daily arriving causes a dull market, and as buyers and sellers are apart in their views but few purchases are made in this market.

BUTTER—Prime table butter is in good demand, and finds ready sale at quotations.

EGGS—In consequence of a sharp eastern advance, are a shade stronger in this market.

Below we give the ruling wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We continue to quote as follows: Soda ash, in Bbls, 5¾ @ 6c; in ½s, ¼c; common, 4¾ @ 5 cent.; nitrate soda, 5c; pearls, Hall's, absent, 2½@ pots, 10c ₩ lb.

APPLES—Receipts, 126 bbls. From all sections of the country we learn that the trees are bending under their loads of fruit. The market here is overstocked, and a prime article can be had at $1 00@ 1 50 ₩ bbl; common, 25c.

APPLE BUTTER—Demand light, with sales at 65@70c for strictly choice.

BUTTER—We have no change to note in prices. The supply of choice table continues short of the demand, and finds ready sale at 18@20c; low grades dull sale, and can be had at 10@15c ₩ lb. Receipts 48 packages.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—We are reported a fair trade at the following figures: ½ lb cans $1 75; ¼ lb cans $3 25; 1 lb cans $6 00; 5 lb cans $5 ₩ dozen.

BEANS—There is a better feeling in the market with sales prize white at $2 @ $2 50 ₩ bushel.

BROOMS—There is no change in prices, fancy selling at $4 00; No. 1 $3 50; No. 2 $3 00 per dozen.

CHEESE—The recent advance is sustained. The supply is limited and sales are made as follows: Ohio Goshen 13¾@14c; Sweitzer 16@17c; Factory 12¾@13c; Dairy 11¾@12c.

COUNTRY CURED HAMS—Hams Sable ₩ lb; clear sides 7c ₩ lb; shoulders 5@5½c ₩ lb.

CARBON OIL—With a fair trade prices are held firm at 19c for lots in a way for actual advance.

CEMENT—Beeson's Hydraulic $2 00@ 2 25 ₩ bbl; Louisville $2 00@ 2 25; Rosedale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00@ 3 25 ₩ ton.

CORN MEAL—There is little inquiry, with sales at $3 25 ₩ bbl.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 13½c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of Pennsylvania at $5 50 ₩ case.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices. The market is reported active and daily improving. Sales are made at the following figures: Sugar cured hams 17c; sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain do 9½c; rib sides 11c; clear rib sides 11½c; clear sides 12c; harnaset ham 14c; Dried beef 20c. Mess pork $16 00. Lard in tierces, 9c; do kegs 10½c; country 9@10c.

FOGS—Arrivals light and prices firm for fresh, with sales at 18@20c per doz. Old stock not wanted.

FLOUR—There is a fair trade demand at unchanged prices. We are reported sales spring wheat flour at $7 75@ 8 00; winter extra, Wisconsins at $8 25 for choice Minnesotas, and $8 25@8 75 for red winter. The stocks on hand are not heavy, though fully equal to the current demand. Mill rates are unchanged and they report ready sales for all they can manufacture. Receipts, 525 bbls. Ryo sells at $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn and oats since our last:

Oats, sacks	1,344
Wheat, sacks	980
Corn, sacks	697

There is a fair demand, country millers being in the market for wheat. Prices are firm and unchanged. We are reported sales by car lots as follows: Choice red winter $1 65@1 68; white $1 70@ 1 72. Oats are a shade firmer with sales at 36@38c for new white; old white 40@42c; old mixed 40c; new mixed 35c. Rye held at 80@85c. Barley quiet and nothing doing.

GROCERIES—We are reported an active market at the following quotations:

Coffee—Fancy Rios 22c; strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 22½c; fair 21½c; roasted in one pound papers 26c; O G Java 32c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13¾c; A do 12c; B do 11¾c; extra C 11¼c; Chesapeake extra C 11¼@11½c; fruit sugars 9@9½c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 50c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; allspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 75.

HAY—The receipts are light, with an active demand. We are reported sales of timothy in car load lots at the following figures: Old $[illegible] ₩ ton; new, $[illegible] ₩ ton.

LARD OIL—Extra Chicago and Cincinnati brands 75@80c ₩ gallon.

LIQUORS—Market rather dull; small sales at $[illegible] @ 3 50 ₩ bbl.

LEMONS—The market is well stocked, with sales at $[illegible] @ 5 ₩ bbl; Jersey sweets $6 50@7 00; Maryland sweets $4@4 25 ₩bbl.

ONIONS—The supply is increasing. We quote fair sized yellow onions at 50@60c per pair, by crate, $2 75@3 00.

RAVOLIO—An active trade is reported for this useful braised food at $5 @ 50 per case.

SEEDS—Timothy is quoted at $2 50; store lots are selling at $3 62; clover seed remains inactive, while flax seed ranges from $1 75@[illegible].

VINEGAR—Good cider is quoted at 15c per gal.

TALLOW is without change, and prime sells at 8@8½c per ₩.

WOOL—The re is little doing in this market. We quote nominally as follows:

Common fleece	50@52c
Medium fleece	53@55c
Fine fleece	56@58c

WHISKY—A fair demand is reported, and high wines are selling in job lots at 95@96c.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 31.—The importers of Scotch pig continue very firm in their views. Further advises from the other side report an advance of one to five shillings on the various brands, which has caused a firmer feeling here, and there is less disposition than ever to sell at anything but full asking rates. One or two late arrivals have been placed in store, as the holders do not care to accept present rates, confidently looking for still higher figures; we quote Eglinton $51 50@52 50; Glengarnock $54@55, and Cartsherrie $55 50@56. The present stock of Coltness is held above the present market rates — we have heard of no sales. Among the low grades, difficult to be had, it being impossible to fill orders at the mills, and new buyers have been offering one or two dollars over and above market rates for immediate delivery without it being obtainable; sale of a few lots small quantities for delivery after next month have been made at full figures; we quote No. 1 $56@57, No. 2 $53@54, and Gray Forge at 50@49. Rails are steady at $75 @ 76 for New English, and $70@71 for Old B. H. and T., with sales of about 1,000 tons of the former at $76; 300 tons of the latter, at $70@70 25; and 1,000 tons for shipment on a Southport, $54—all gold. Scrap is dull and nominal at $50@55 from stock, and $49@50 50 from yard, though sales are reported at less than these figures; 200 tons, August-September shipment, sold at $50 currency. Refined Bar from store, is steady and firm at our quotations—a parcel of 400 tons assorted Sweden Bar, to arrive, sold at private terms. Russia Sheet may be quoted 17 cents for Stained, and 15 for Sound, gold—200 packs sold on private terms.

—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

August 31.—The market for American iron the past week has been very dull, and the transactions limited. Foundry iron continues very firm, and the stocks on hand are light. Forge iron is in moderate supply, and prices remain firm for leading brands. In manufactured iron there is nothing new to present this week. Bar iron continues strong, with prospects of a still further advance. Rails—American continues quiet but steady. Old rails—The general demand has been light throughout the week, and holders are firm at quotations. Scrap—The transactions in scrap have been confined to a few small lots, and prices, toward the close somewhat firmer. Nails and railroad spikes are without change. Below are the closing quotations for the week ending August 31, 1872: No 1 foundry, $[illegible]; No 2 foundry $[illegible]; gray forge $[illegible]; white and mottled $[illegible]; mottled gray forge and No 2 pig metal, made of all Cornwall ores, are held as follows: mottled $47; gray forge $48; No 2 $49 @ 50; charcoal $[illegible]; Juniata $[illegible]; Lackawanna $[illegible]; Lehigh $[illegible]; Schuylkill $[illegible]; Spring Mountain $[illegible]; Reading $[illegible]; Cumberland $[illegible]; Anthracite $[illegible]; Bloomfield $[illegible]; Glendon $[illegible]; Hematite $[illegible]; Crane $[illegible]; Thomas $[illegible]; Lyle $[illegible]; Logan $[illegible]; Cambria $[illegible]; Pennsylvania $[illegible]; Lonaconing $[illegible]; Maryland $[illegible]; Virginia $[illegible]; Ohio $[illegible]; Missouri $[illegible]; Kentucky $[illegible]; Tennessee, Forge $[illegible]; Tennessee, Furnace $[illegible]; Alabama, No 1 $[illegible]; Alabama, No 2 $[illegible]; Iron Mountain, No 1 $[illegible]; Ironsdale, sales $[illegible]; Pig Iron $[illegible]; Bar Iron $[illegible]; Refined Iron $[illegible]; Nail Plate $[illegible]; Boiler Plate $[illegible]; Sheet Iron $[illegible]; Horse Shoe Iron $[illegible]; Rail Iron $[illegible]; Spike Rod $[illegible]; Nail Rod $[illegible]; Scrap $[illegible]; Railroad Spikes $[illegible]; Nails $[illegible]; Horse Nails $[illegible]; Hoop Iron $[illegible]; Band Iron $[illegible]; Blister Steel $[illegible]; Spring Steel $[illegible]; Cast Steel $[illegible]; Tire Steel $[illegible]; Shear Steel $[illegible]; Machinery Steel $[illegible]; Axle Steel $[illegible]; Plough Steel $[illegible]; Sleigh Shoe Steel $[illegible]; Toe Calk

THE VERY LATEST.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New Projects in the Oil Regions.

Road from Parker's Landing to Fairview Determined On—Also, Continuation of Road Already Constructed to Harrisville, Butler County, to Parker's.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 1, 1872.

Railroad matters in the Parker's Landing district, extending along Bear creek, including Fairview, Petrolia and vicinity, are at present the absorbing topics of conversation in the localities named. A meeting was held at Parker's Landing on Tuesday night last, and the estimate having been made that it will cost $100,000 to construct a road from Parker's Landing to Fairview, a distance of seven miles, $52,450 was subscribed, and one of the leading men of Parker's agreed to be one of three to give $10,000 each toward the construction of the road. It is to be known as the Parker's Landing and Karns City Railroad, and Mr. S. D. Karns, of Parker's, has been selected President *pro tem*. Committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions to the road, and we were credibly informed, yesterday, that a number over half the desired amount had been subscribed, and the balance would be raised in a few days, when the work of building the road will be commenced. A railroad at Bear Valley will be of great advantage to the oil producers of that district, and is of great importance to the future welfare of Parker's Landing. The estimate includes the rolling stock, and will put the road in complete condition for carrying money. It is estimated that the stock of the road will pay at least thirty-three per cent. during the first year—as it will be an outlet for shipping oil out of that country for which the facilities of the Valley road are inadequate—the present is a most favorable time to secure it. There is great oil that region is being extensively developed in that region, and they see in the enterprise a method for shipping oil which will be of great value to the oil.

There is a movement on foot to continue the railroad which has already been built to Harrisville, Butler county, to Parker's Landing. The people of the latter place will welcome the enterprise, but it will have no bearing on the Parker's Landing and Karns's City road. Neither will it lessen the enthusiasm among the capitalists to put through the latter road. They want this month, and are bound to connect Parker's Landing with Fairview by rail during the coming fall and winter. A meeting of the stockholders of the latter road will be held at Parker's Landing on the 30th instant, for the election of a board of directors and other officers of the road, when the additional subscriptions will be reported and five per cent. of the amount subscribed assessed to commence the preliminary work at once.

POLITICAL.

Grant and Wilson Club at Wooster, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., September 1, 1872.

The Grant and Wilson club meeting at the Wagner hall was largely attended, as it has been every Saturday night since its organization. Stirring speeches were made by Dr. J. M. Weaver and Isaac Johnson. The Grant and Wilson glee club, with organ accompaniment, discoursed splendid music, as also did the Wooster independent band. The Democrats advertised a meeting at the Court House, but from some cause it failed.

Republican Meeting at Valparaiso, Indiana.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., August 31, 1872.

Gov. Fairchild and Gen. Spooner addressed a large Republican meeting at this place to-day. The speakers were enthusiastically received, and were heartily cheered throughout.

Greenlyburgh Wide-Awakes at Bucyrus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, OHIO, September 1, 1872.

Two weeks ago yesterday the Democrats and Liberals met in the Court House to form a Greeley and Brown club. The attendance not being sufficient, they met one week later for the same purpose. Owing to being on the card to lecture that evening, they again adjourned to meet yesterday. When the President, a Liberal, took his chair there were but thirty-five people all told in the house. The constitution was read, binding members to support Greeley and Brown, and the Democracy. Owing to the slim attendance a motion to adjourn was made, which was interrupted by a man jumping up in an excited state saying: "We have met here to organize, and organize is our watch-word. If we fail this time, it will be heralded all over the country." After he got through he was appeased, and the work commenced and ended with fifteen signers. Liberalism looks blue here.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Root, United States Minister to Chili, has had small-pox. He is convalescent.

Albert Thake, a well known base ball player, was accidentally drowned yesterday while fishing at Fort Hamilton, in New York harbor.

Of the line of telegraph between Nagasaki and Yokohama, Japan, some six hundred miles is completed, and when new instruments are received communication with San Francisco will be opened.

Nettie Cline, Amanda I., Stevenson and Catharine Dutrow, widows of Joseph R. Cline, Judge Stevenson and Thomas E. Dutrow, who were murdered by a mob in Cass county, Missouri, some months ago, for an alleged issue of fraudulent county bonds, have brought suit against Sheriff Bryant and some thirty-five other citizens of that county for the murder of their husbands. These suits will reopen the entire Cass county affair, and attract almost universal attention. The amount of damages claimed in each case is $5,000, that being the sum limited by law.

A gassiz's party have gathered a hundred thousand valuable specimens of mineralogy, botany and other natural history on the cruise of the Hassler. A thorough survey of the bay of San Francisco will be made, and the party will then break up, most of them returning East overland.

CITY MATTERS.

JAIL CALENDAR.

Reopening of the Court of Quarter Sessions—Defendants in Jail for Trial During the Present Term—The Charges, &c.

To-day the September term of our Court of Quarter Sessions will be inaugurated. Following is a list of the prisoners in the jail with the charges against them, and which cases will be disposed of during the session:

Murder—Peter Loringer.

Highway Robbery—Joseph Duffy, James Sullivan, Daniel Thomas, Peter McCabe, John McCabe, Wm. Comes, Samuel Patterson.

Forgery—W. H. Mentle.

Bigamy—E. R. Williamson, Jacob Krämuff.

Felonious Assault—George Thompson, David Flinders, John Hall.

Assault and Battery—Daniel Quaide, Frank Honck, Robert Gamble, James Tait, Charles Murphy.

Fornex et cet—Wm. McCune.

False pretenses—W. H. Mentel, J. C. McCready, J. W. Pratt, Frederick Kellerman.

Larceny—Jno. Lungren, David Ford, Thos. Hughes, Wm. Lynn, Hugh McCollum, Frederick Jones, C. W. Jordon, (5 cases) Frank Ford, (5 cases) Casper Hodenbaugh, John Hemphill, (2 cases) Thomas and Jerry Ryan, Robt. Dixon, John Mcabe, Mary Denniston, (3 cases) Geo. Morris, James Smith, Wm. Comer, Chris Hannel, Wm. Groom, John Regan, Wm. Campbell, Bernard Fritz, John Early, Emma Dickson, Nicholas Feltx.

Adultery—John A. Pearson.

Seduction—John Hemphill.

Keeping Bawdy House—Annie Butler.

Threatening arms—Wm. Hatch.

On Process—E. K. Smith, Samuel Teets.

Receiving stolen goods—Maggie Hollis.

Selling liquor without license—Sarah Jones.

Surety of the peace—Conrad Birkel, Geo. Hopkins, Charles Austin.

Feloniously entering a building—John McBride.

Malicious injury to railroad—Robert Mcgarvey.

Court will be opened at half past nine o'clock this morning. Jurors and all interested should be on hand at the hour mentioned.

A RAILROAD MORTGAGE.

Cancelled Because of an Error.

In the Common Pleas, on Saturday, a petition was presented reciting that, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, held on the third day of March, 1870, the Board of Directors were authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, and secure the same by a mortgage of all the property and franchises of the road to J. Edgar Thompson and Josiah Bacon, as trustees, as security for the payment of the bonds at maturity. The bonds were issued and the mortgage executed and filed on record in the Recorder's office. Subsequently it was ascertained that the provisions on the bonds required them to be paid in the "lawful money of the United States," instead, as it is alleged was the intention, "in the gold coin of the United States." As this error seriously affected the value of the bonds, the application for the cancellation of the mortgage and the delivering of the trustees from the trust created by it was asked for, the petition setting forth that none of the bonds had been issued. The Court made a decree complying with the request set forth, and directed it to be recorded in the Recorder's office.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Motion to Adjourn Jury Trials.

In the Common Pleas, on Saturday, Mr. Acheson moved that jury trials in that Court be continued until the third Monday in October. The Supreme Court meets on the first Monday in October, and the first two weeks are devoted to Allegheny county cases. The Criminal Court will also be in session, and the members of the bar will have their hands full. In addition to this, the political excitement has its effect upon witnesses, jurors, and suitors, as well as lawyers. The motion of Mr. Acheson was supported by Messrs. Hampton, Marshall, Geyer, Lucas, Schorer, Woods, Brown, Robb, and others. Judges Sterrett and Collier were on the bench when the application was made and stated that before deciding the matter they would confer with Judge Stowe. It is altogether probable that the request will be granted, and that a similar postponement will be asked for in the District Court.

The McGinniss Farm.

Our readers will remember that some weeks ago John H. Hampton, Esq., attorney of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, applied to Court for viewers for the purpose of having the value of a farm in Patton township, the property of Mr. McGinniss, determined upon. The company desire to use the farm for stock-yard purposes, and, in accordance with its charter, after the value of the property has been determined upon, would have proceeded to condemn it. It is stated, however, that Mr. McGinniss, who was opposed to selling the farm at all, has entered a march on the company by disposing of the property to John H. Large, Esq., at the rate of six hundred dollars per acre. What action the railroad company will take remains to be seen.

The Old and New Gas Companies.

The counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, stated in the Court on Saturday, that inasmuch as the bill filed by the Pittsburgh Gas Company, to enjoin them from laying pipes, etc., raised the question of fact whether or not two lines of pipes could be laid and operated upon the same streets, without interfering materially one with the other, it would be necessary for the respondents to take the testimony of experts in other cities before answer could be filed. He stated further that testimony bearing on this point was now being obtained. The Court then continued the case until next Saturday week.

A Disorderly House.

About five o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the attention of the police was called to the disorderly character of the two-storied brick house located in what is known as "Shoo Fly Hollow, near the foot of Washington street. Several officers entered the premises and found David and Sarah Elkins in a state of intoxication fighting with some women. The entire party was arrested and taken to the lock-up. The "resort" is presided over by a woman named Rebecca Davis, who has often been before our municipal and county courts. The prisoners were committed and will be disposed of this morning.

LOCAL POLITICS

Organization of Grant Clubs in the Third Ward, Allegheny, and in Allentown Borough—Other Meetings.

Third Ward, Allegheny.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Third ward, Allegheny, was held on Saturday evening last in Sautter's Hall, for the purpose of permanently organizing a civic and marching club, for the campaign. The was a large turn out of the citizens of the ward and much enthusiasm prevailed.

On motion Mr. James McBrier was called to the chair and P. F. Keller continued as Secretary.

The Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following nominations for officers, which was received, and the officers named in the report unanimously elected:

President—Arthur Hoisom.

Vice Presidents—Col. George Gerst, Capt. Casper Gang, Louis Sauter, N. H. Vogeler, Frederick Lang, Samuel Druitt, C. B. Herron, James Park, Jr., and Wm. Boyd.

Secretaries—Peter Kellar and Joseph R. Oxley.

Treasurer—Peter Bolster.

Mr. J. R. Oxley, from the Committee on Marching Club, reported that the committee had been canvassing for members/and were meeting with very flattering success, but the greatest trouble to overcome was to get a central and suitable place for meeting.

On motion of Mr. Tyler, the Committee on Marching Club was increased to eleven, as follows: Chas. Lingenfelder, Fred. Gopper, Joseph R. Oxley, H. R. Tyler, F. F. Keller, David Bolen, Edward Wiley, A. M' Bryan, Wm. Geng, John P. Foerster, Peter Bolder.

On motion of Mr. Oxley, a committee was appointed to obtain a permanent place for holding meetings, and report at next meeting.

The Chair appointed the followed committee: Messrs. R. Oxley, N. H. Tyler, Chas. Lingenfelder, W. Wettach and David Boden.

Short speeches were made by Messrs. Ralfer, M C. Brier, Geng and others, after which it was resolved that when the meeting adjourned it would be to meet at the school house in the First precinct on Wednesday evening, September 3d.

On motion adjourned.

Meeting in Allentown.

On Saturday evening a large Republican meeting was held in the borough of Allentown, at which the following resolutions were passed. The organization was as follows: President, John H. Point; Vice Presidents, D. H. Montgomery, Wm. Horab, James Suter, Esq., Jacob Sherman, H. B. Smith, Rev. H. Meisterfelt, Benj. McLean, Sr., M. Alt, Fred. Tyhurst and Eli Sheck.

The reporters of the press acted as Secretaries. Eloquent and effective addresses were made by Maj. E. A. Norton, Hon. Miles S. Humphrey and H. H. Kerr, Esq. During the progress of the meeting the Republican campaign club from Mt. Washington marched to the front of the speakers stand and was received with loud cheers. The club numbered seventy-five members, headed by R. B. Smithson, Esq., and was neatly equipped and armed with torches. Many of the houses in the borough were brilliantly illuminated, some of them particularly so. The meeting was truly a success full one, and showed that an active interest is being taken in the cause in the rapidly improving borough of Allentown

Meeting in Wilkinsburg.

A very large meeting was held in Wilkinsburg, Friday evening, at which Mr. James Kelley presided. The Eleventh ward marching club, commanded by Captain Haymaker, was present, and made a fine display with their uniforms and torches. Telling speeches were made by Messrs. H. D. Cormick and J. S. Haymaker. The Republicans of Wilkinsburg township will give a good account of themselves in October.

The Sixth Ward.

The Sixth Ward Grant and Wilson Club met Saturday night, President Evrson in the chair; A. L. Thomas and H. B. Bengough Secretaries.

The Executive Committee reported that they had information upon the erection of a stand on Penn street, near Frith avenue, and had also determined to have a grand mass meeting next Saturday night, when Gen. Fisher will be invited to attend.

A committee was appointed to organize a glee club under the leadership of Thomas Hedges.

RALLY IN THE 19TH WARD.

Successful Meeting of the Republicans of the East End—A Large Gathering of Voters—Addresses by George A. Berry, Esq., Hon. P. C. Shannon and Hon. R. B. Carnahan.

On Saturday evening there was held one of the largest and most successful Republican meetings of the campaign, in the Nineteenth ward. The speakers stand had been erected in front of the ward school house, and about seven o'clock the Nineteenth ward regulars with seventy-nine men in the ranks, acting as an escort to the Twenty-first ward marching club, fifty strong, and preceded by the Lincoln cornet club appeared on the ground and filed in front of the stand.

In a few well chosen and inspiring remarks, Dr. A. H. Gross called the meeting to order and read the following list of officers:

President—George A. Berry, Esq.

Vice Presidents—James R. Lyon, Springer Harbaugh, J. Lynch, Wm. Jack, George Rahauser, Thomas M. Howe, Joseph Dilworth, James McCully, Thomas Davidson, Wm. L. Jenkson, R. L. Fahnestock, Thomas Moreland, Thomas Mitchell, Alex. Bradley, S. B. Rose, John Stewart, George Fogle, Adam Gilmore, David E. Evard, Jr., John Marland, Joseph Graham, John Beecher, D. A. Stewart, Caspar Negley, Charles Lockart, Lemuel Spahr, August Troger, Nick. Lench, Henry Williams, Wm. Coleman, Wm. J. Friday, Alexander Pitcairn and A. M. Byers.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

George A. Berry, Esq., was then introduced and spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.—I regret exceedingly, for your sake, that some one more worthy and capable has not been appointed to preside at this meeting. And, yet I feel pleased that I have been honored with the position to preside over a meeting of my friends and neighbors who are assembled to hear from these eloquent gentlemen reasons why we should support General Grant in preference to Mr. Greeley for the Presidency of our vast country, and it may not be out of place in me to state in a few words why I prefer him. Four years ago Gen. Grant was presented to you for the same office he now holds by an unanimous nomination. Has General Grant in any sense failed to fulfil his promises? Has he shown a disposition to oppress the people? Has he not labored to free you from a debt of upwards of two billion by reducing it during the past eight months over fifty millions every month of his administration? In a word has he not been an honest and faithful President? Grant.

Mr. Greeley himself indorsed him four years ago. Has General Grant done anything to forfeit the good opinion of any man during his administration? No; but he has stood firm to his principles, unwilling to be used by those who would sacrifice him, and therefore he is villified and sought to be defeated, and hence those traducers of character and disappointed Senators, with others, call the Cincinnati convention and nominate Mr. Greeley, the man who is said by General Dix to be as "unstable as water." We have gone through a fight unparalleled in the history of nations, and we must not risk the opening up of the important questions settled by that war by electing a man to the Presidential chair of whom it is impossible to say where he will stand six months hence.

The doctrine of Mr. Greeley in regard to the right of secession is not so far back in the line of its utterance as to render its consideration impertinent in the present case. He first statement, made in the *Tribune* of November 9th, 1860, reads as follows:

"If the cotton states and Southern men say they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but exists, nevertheless; and we do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and defy the laws peacefully thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter, and, whenever a considerable section of our people shall deliberately resolve to go out we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in."

Here we have the coersion policy of the government denounced as an outrage upon the rights of the Southern people. Such was the Greeley doctrine in 1860-61 and as late as 1862, and so far as the public is informed it has not been changed.

Hon. P. C. Shannon was then introduced, and spoke at some length in a very able, eloquent and masterly manner. He discussed a number of the issues involved, and was frequently cheered and warmly applauded.

Hon. R. B. Carnahan followed, and made a logical and argumentative speech, touching upon finances and other important issues. His remarks, which were very able, were listened to with marked attention by the majority of those composing the audience.

In response to long calls, General Negley next addressed the assemblage in his usual forcible and eloquent manner, after which the meeting broke up with hearty cheers for the Republican ticket, the meeting adjourned.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

The Knife on Penn Avenue.

Shortly before one o'clock, yesterday morning a number of young men, all of them more or less under the influence of liquor, engaged in a row on Penn avenue near Fifteenth street. In the affray one of the party, John Ungles received a severe stab in the abdomen, and one which will probably prove fatal. A young man named John Felker who had disappeared from the crowd was suspected of having given the blow, and Officer Hager proceeded to Felker's residence and found him in bed. He arrested him and committed him to a hospital for the night. At eight Ungles was reported to be in a dying condition.

The Wilkinsburg Independent School District.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, Messrs. Marshall and Patterson, counsel for James Kelly and others, appealed from the action of the Commissioners favoring the formation of an independent school district out of a portion of Wilkinsburg township. The appeal complained that has reported in favor of the independent district, the first decision having been reversed by the Supreme Court on two requirements which the petitioners claim to have been fully complied with, in this second application. The exceptions are twelve in number among which are: That the proposed district would carry with it a much larger portion of township to the injury of the poorer; that a majority of those in the proposed district are not freeholders, and therefore have no interest, and is sought to be defeated by the proposed district, are opposed to the division; that the people of the new district never applied to the directors for better school facilities; that legal notice was not given (to the directors) of the present application, etc. The exceptions were received with loud cheers. The court numbered seventy-five members, headed by R. B. Smithson, Esq., and was neatly equipped and armed with torches. Many of the houses in the borough were brilliantly illuminated, some of them particularly so. The meeting was truly a success full one, and showed that an active interest is being taken in the cause in the rapidly improving borough of Allentown

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W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes—Their Extensive Establishment and Immense Trade.

A visit Saturday to the great representative boot and shoe establishment of W. E. Schmertz & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers at No. 31 Fifth avenue, gave us a new and enlarged idea of the extent of the trade in this part of the State. This firm has done more to give to Western Pennsylvania a prestige in the business, and to obtain a control of the trade throughout this section of our own State, Western Virginia and Eastern and Southern Ohio, than any other engaged in the trade. Composed, as it is, of well known gentlemen of the most thorough energy and experience, they have steadily and rapidly built up a patronage that is really remarkable. The sales of the firm last year amounted to the princely sum of $700,000, and from the manner in which the demand for their goods is increasing, they will do a business the present year little short of $800,000. So greatly, in fact, has their manufacturing and wholesale business increased on their hands within the last few years, that they have been obliged to close out their retail department entirely, and they are now devoting themselves exclusively to the manufacturing and wholesaling of goods.

The question might be asked why it is that the business of this house has grown to such enormous proportions? For it is admitted that it is now the largest and most extensive and complete west of the mountains. There's but one solution that we can give for this remarkable success. It consists in the following facts, which are well known to the trade. Messrs. Schmertz & Co. have made it a specialty to use nothing in the manufacture of their goods but the very best materials, employ the most skilful and reliable workmen, and each department being under the immediate supervision of competent judges to the one of the best in the country. Competition is open to all. Premises fairness in all their transactions are such that persons leaving Greenville after the last day's races may reach their homes by the evening's mail.

On Sunday evening, between five and six o'clock, a little boy named Thomas Burns, aged six years, was drowned in the Monongahela river, near the foot of Twenty-fifth street, East Birmingham. He had another lad were playing in the water, when the deceased was observed to fall into the water and disappear. The body was found shortly after, but life was extinct. A playmate of little Burns, named James Dowell, who was seen in the boat with him, cannot be found, and it is feared that he, too, has perished. Dowell was about seven years old. The coroner has ordered a hold an inquest in the case.

A 5-cent piece named Herman Rau, who is insane, was found wandering around the streets on Saturday and conveyed to the Allegheny jail. He was dedicated for the priesthood, but applied himself so closely to his books that his mind became deranged, and since that time has been perfectly harmless. A brakeman, salesman, etc. He was a devout Catholic upon his arrival in this country, but now claims to be a member of the Presbyterian church. He has been a resident of Indiana, and for some time past has been living in Allegheny. He has no relatives in this country. Mayor Callow will present his case this morning to the court of common pleas, and he will probably be sent to Dixmont.

The stranger who died suddenly at the Young Mens' Home, Friday night, and given the name of R. W. Myers on entering, but his real name is supposed to have been R. W. Porter, had been from the west, and was on his way to his relatives in this State. He was suffering with chills and fever, and after having been admitted to the Home he fell from a chair and suddenly expired. Coroner West held an inquest on Saturday. The jury found a verdict of death from syncope. Deceased was thirty-two years of age, a stone cutter by trade, and formerly lived at Latrobe. He is supposed to have a wife and family residing nera Salsbury, Indiana county.

A MAN named Frank Gallagher jumped from the roof of a one story house, in Pleasant Valley, about one o'clock yesterday morning, and escaped. He did not succeed in escaping, as the bones of the instep of the right foot were fractured by the fall, and he was unable to proceed. He was conveyed to the lock-up, where the fracture was reduced by Dr. Kirker. The cause of the arrest was that Gallagher and a number of other parties were creating a disturbance in the house, and two officers happening near, attempted to arrest the whole party. Edward Cook and Daniel Wallace were soon secured, but all the others effected their escape excepting the wounded man. The parties will have a hearing today.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Conference Committee Meeting.

The sub-committee of conference of the Military Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Soldiers' Convention will meet at headquarters this (Monday) afternoon at two o'clock. The following are the members of the committee: Gen. J. R. Sweitzer, Chairman; Samuel Harper, Capt. Wm. M. Dalgleish, Capt. Isaac Cline, Capt. John F. Hunter, Capt. John T. Cunningham, Maj. W. P. Hunter, Capt. Wm. Cook, Gen. A. L. Pearson and Col. N. M. Smith.

Criminal Court.

This morning the September term of this Court commences. Following is the

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Berger et al.,	Wm. J. Miller,
Wm. Mocll et al.,	James Cuark,
Leopold Hart et al.,	George Creaks,
Michael Quinn et al.,	Jane Kane,
Samuel McKinney et al.,	P. H. Woodworth,
Jacob Graves et al.,	Samuel Teets (2 cases),
Silvix Brown et al.,	James D. Cassiday,
Pat. Donnely et al.,	Wm. Walker,
Fred. Barnes et al.,	Sanford F. Haney,
Wm. Fudenburg,	Edward E. Smith,
Michael Conlon,	Christ. Jekel,
Lewis Meyers,	James Giles (2 cases),
Barney Hilderbrand,	John Meyer,
August Dougey et al.,	David Watkins.

Sudden Death—Inquest.

At an early hour yesterday morning a man, supposed to be John Sommerville, died suddenly in the Union Depot. Sommerville, who is from Chicago, and no sooner had he stepped from the car to the platform than he fell and expired. The Coroner was summoned and an inquest held. Dr. Dunlop examined the remains and gave it as his opinion that heart disease had been the cause of death, and a verdict in accordance was rendered. Deceased had on his person at the time of his death a railroad card from an Orange lodge, dated Belfast, Ireland, July, 1872. The Orangemen of this city took charge of the body and will bury it. Sommerville is said by deceased appeared to be about thirty-five years of age.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also for fever and ague, fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and is a specific for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

Second Sale

of James Andrews' plan of lots, Third ward, Allegheny. This day (Monday,) September 2d, at four o'clock, will be sold on the premises, the premises, the balace of James Andrews' plan of lots on Nunnery Hill, Third ward, Allegheny. Like the first, this sale will be positive, with no reservation whatever. As many lots as can possibly be sold, will be sold for whatever price is offered.

Five years credit and only one-sixth down! this is certainly the grandest opportunity for the workingman, mechanic or clerk that can be imagined.

Fifty thousand dollars worth have already been bought. These will be improved shortly. It is a good place to live. Continuation of sandusky street takes you to the ground. Is within ten minutes walk of the Market House. See the prices at which you can buy, compared with the prices you pay in the city. Among the rapid improvements taking place all around, which will enhance the value. See the residences already built on Hamilton, Anderson, Andrews, Witherspoon, McDonald, McKee, Blackstone, Knox and many others. If you can buy a good lot here for $150 or $200 hundred dollars now, will it not be wise to invest?

Remember, the lots will go for whatever price is offered, and five years given for payments. Terms of sale on each lot will be required at time of sale.

Plans to be had of A. Leggate, Auctioneer, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Newell Institute.

Young Ladies Division, No. 235 Penn avenue; Boys Division, 257 Penn avenue. This well known and thoroughly successful school will re-open on the 9th of September. Mr. Mr. Newell will be found at the office, No. 235, from nine till two o'clock daily, to consult with parents and to receive applications for the next term. Full information regarding the course of study, &c., in the catalogue, to be had in the book and music stores of both cities. *The Principal employs the best teachers, and guarantees thorough and efficient work.*

J. R. NEWELL, Principal.

The Best and Cheapest

Clothing offered in the city can be found at the Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard block.

Buy Your Whiskys

From Getty & Co., Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue.

All Kinds of Vehicles.

The stock of vehicles on exhibition at the repository of Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171, Penn street, is not limited to articles of their own manufacture only; it includes as well carriages and wagons from the best Eastern manufactories. Those, therefore, who prefer to buy their vehicles made to order can not take the trouble to send their order to the manufacturer, but should visit the firm of Workman & Davis, where they can be suited on the most advantageous terms. Among the vehicles manufactured by the firm designated as a buck-wagon said to be the best in the world.

Manufacturers' Prices

Prevail at the Boston One Price "Square Dealing" Clothing House, No. 95, Smithfield str.et, Howard block.

Pure Liquors.

None other sold by Getty & Co., Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue.

Important to Campaign Clubs.

Particular attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. R. H. Palmer, of the extensive hat and cap establishment, Nos. 140 and 142 Wood street, announcing the arrival by express of an immense stock of campaign goods. They consist of entire tanner rig—caps, capes, torches and pictures of General Grant and Gov. Greeley hats and capes, with picture of Horace on the capes. The goods are entirely new and handsome, and can be furnished at eastern prices. Clubs will save cost and delay by giving orders to Mr. Palmer.

The Only Physician

Who can successfully treat the worst cases of piles is Dr. John Bengbach, of No. 95 Market street. In no case does he fail to effect a positive cure. The afflicted should give him a trial.

"Equal to Custom Work."

This is the unanimous verdict of all who have examined the fine assortment of clothing at the Boston One Price House, No. 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

"School In the Mountains."—Bellefonte, Pa.

A classical school for boys. Next session opens September 4th. For circulars address Rev. J. P. Hughes, Principal.

Where to Send Your Boys.

If you wish to send your son to an excellent school in the country where the instruction is thorough, the location desirable and healthy, the faculty able and experienced, and where he is surrounded by the best influences, and under the management of one of the most successful principals in the country, send him to the "Riverview Military Academy," Poughkeepsie, New York. Otis Bisbee, Principal and Proprietor.

Sample the Goods

At Getty & Co.'s, Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue, before purchasing a stock of liquors.

A Specialty.

Messrs. Getty & Co., Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue, make a specialty of supplying families with pure liquors by the bottle or demijohn.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other. tf

A Royal Bargain.

Silk hats at Baird's, 180 Federal street, Allegheny, (formerly Wm. Semple.) Price $4 00; usually sold at $7 00. All the latest styles on hand.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 140 and 151 Wood street.

Fall Goods

At the Boston One Price Clothing House, No 95 Smithfield street, Howard block.

Campaign Goods.

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 140 and 151 Wood street.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, AT $35 TO $300.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, $8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $2 to $20. Rifles to $80. Fishing Tackle, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON, 179 Smithfield street.

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